

Officers of the Third Army Corps Arranging for a Visit to Gettysburg—A Prominent Wall Street Man Arrested—A Challenge from Maurice Daly, Etc.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Officers and soldiers of the third army corps met yesterday at the residence of Gen. Sickles and made arrangements for a reunion of all the regiments and batteries, belonging to the corps at Gettysburg at the next anniversary of the battle, July 24, 1866. It was decided to erect a monument commemorating the service of the corps and mark the positions of regiments and batteries. An executive committee was appointed, with Gen. Sickles as chairman.

The Sun has the following: "Wm. Heath & Co., was arrested in Wall street yesterday afternoon on an order of arrest against him out of the supreme court, on Giovanni P. Morosini's suit, to recover \$480,000, and that \$500,000 bail was required. He could not furnish the bail and order of arrest Clerk McGonigal took charge of him and sent him to Ludlow street jail. Mr. Heath took the arrest very hard, and seemed to be broken-hearted.

Joseph Dion, the insane billiard player, passed a quiet day yesterday. Dr. Wieman says he may recover his reason within six months under careful treatment. His brother called to see him, but was not permitted to do so. According to other reports, however, Dion suffers from acute mania and is incurable. He will be taken to the insane asylum on Ward's Island and will never leave there alive.

It having come to the knowledge of the excise commissioners that rice liquor, which analysis has showed to be alcoholic, is sold by Chinamen generally without license, Inspector Hargrove was yesterday directed to see whether the Mongolians evaded the law. The liquor in question is sold at nineteen places in the city, so far as known, and probably at many others. Maurice Daly, the billiardist, issues a challenge to any man in the world to play a match at cushion caroms, the winner of the Chicago tournament preferred.

A special to the Sun from Washington dated the 19th says: "To-day there was placed on record an assignment of W. H. Vanderbilt, of New York, to Edward V. W. Rosseter, of Flushing, N. Y., of the interest of the first named in two certain mortgages made by Ulysses S. Grant and his wife, of certain Washington property, received May 20th, 1884, to secure the payment of \$150,000, the consideration being \$123,330.30, bearing date April 20th last; also an assignment by E. V. W. Rosseter to W. J. Vanarsdale, of New York, of a mortgage dated May 17th, 1884, from Gen. Grant and wife to Mr. Vanderbilt, the consideration being \$25,000. An explanation of this action is found in the next paper presented for record, a deed from Mr. Vanarsdale to Catherine Searer Peshall, of 23, F. D. Grant's subdivision, for \$100."

The Herald's Washington special says that Appointment Clerk Higgins is devoting his energies toward securing the position of sergeant-at-arms of the house of representatives. Mr. Higgins has never been exactly pleased with his present position, though acting under advice of Secretary Manning he refuses to give it up when under fire.

A Curious Case in Court.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—A peculiar case is now on trial before Judge Tully, of this city. The prayer is to have the court pass on an unusual condition which Miss Mary Virginia Durham exacted of her nephew in return for the trust of property which will amount to \$270,000 on his arrival at majority. She conveyed the property to David E. Bradley, as trustee, in November 1883, for her nephew, John Durham Rolason, son of Mr. Robert Rolason, a board of trade man. He is now seven years of age. The proceeds of the property of Miss Durham, is his maiden aunt, sister of his deceased mother, was to come to him in three payments during his life, until he was twenty-one. The condition which the old lady exacted was that the boy should visit her at stated times. His father opposed the visits because it is stated it tended to alienate the boy's affection from him. He prohibited them altogether and they were never made. The boy will lose the money thus peculiarly given him, unless he makes the visits and in his interest the trustee asks the court to make an order allowing them.

A Grasshopper Story from Helena.

HELENA, ARK., Nov. 20.—At an early hour yesterday morning citizens of Helena were aroused by what many at first thought to be a very heavy rain storm, but on looking they were surprised to see a clear sky filled with what appeared to be snow flakes, and not rain, that was pattering with such force against the roofs and windows and houses. Investigation proved that the air was filled with grasshoppers. Citizens who have seen the dreaded pests sweep down and consume whole fields in Kansas say that in numbers the visitation last night exceed anything ever seen in that country ten fold. They were passing from east to west. Great numbers were disabled by hitting against buildings and other obstructions. They were dying very low and porters and clerks had to shovel them off the sidewalks into the street. They are genuine Kansas grasshoppers.

Stabbed Fourteen Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 21.—Thomas Lyles and Frank Kirksey, young men of White county, met at a fox hunt Tuesday night and engaged in a fight (an old feud) with knives. Kirksey was stabbed fourteen times, and died yesterday. Lyles escaped; both are well connected.

Wednesday Will Close the Most Remarkable Contest Ever Carried On.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 21.—On Wednesday next will close the most remarkable contest ever carried on in any Southern city, when Atlanta will decide whether the sale of liquor shall be prohibited or not. For ten years the temperance agitation has been carried on in Georgia, which has so far succeeded that now, out of 137 counties of the State the sale of liquor is only allowed in fifteen. These fifteen counties are the seats of large cities, where the liquor element has large property interests at stake. The principle by which the agitation was carried on is known as that of local option. It has been broached in each community as a moral and police measure, thus meeting the support of both political parties of both colors and the entire moral element of society. It was not until the movement reached the large cities that any serious opposition was met. The local option elections were held under special acts of the legislature. The business interests of the large cities was always strong enough to prevent the passage of such local option act so far as they were themselves concerned, hence the legislature passed a general option bill under which the ordinances of the counties were required to order elections upon the petition of a given number of citizens, the first city to which this was applied was Atlanta. An election on the question was ordered by Ordinary Calhoun on the petition of 2,800 voters to take place November 25th. Then began a canvass which has developed most remarkable features. The highest vote ever cast even in a presidential year was a little over 5,000. The registration in this election has run up to 9,000. The prohibitionists organized a strong committee, backed by nearly all the preachers in the city with Senator Colquitt, District Attorney B. H. Hill, and other prominent men actively at work. The brunt of battle, however, has fallen on the shoulders of Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, the celebrated Baptist preacher, Rev. Sam Jones, Col. Sam Small, Rev. Atticus C. Haygood, Rev. W. H. Kelton and others have for ten days been addressing audiences of from 5,000 to 8,000 in Sam Jones's gospel tent; the anti-prohibitionists have been equally active being led by Julius Brown, son of Senator Brown, Hon. Albert Cox and many others. They have been particularly active in committee work. The most remarkable political feature of the campaign has been the breaking up of party and color line. The meetings of both parties are attended by white and black, and earnest efforts have been made by both sides to capture the colored voters; for this purpose have speakers of both sides addressed large bodies of colored men, but they have imported prominent colored speakers such as Bishop Campbell, of Philadelphia; Bishop Tuener and Ex-Congressman Jeff Long. The ladies too have taken up the contest with vigor, in a word, every element of society, all ages, sexes and colors are stirred up, and nothing else is talked of but prohibition. The general feeling is that if Atlanta goes for prohibition the movement will spread rapidly through all Southern States.

Sir John McDonald to Confer With the Imperial Authorities.

OTTAWA, ONT., Nov. 21.—Sir John McDonald left last evening for London, his mission is to confer with the imperial authorities respecting the commission to arrange with the United States concerning the fisheries of Canada, and terms upon which fisheries may be enjoyed by United States fishermen. It is understood that a larger question of reciprocity included in the subject which the premier will discuss. He will also confer with the authorities in respect to transit British mails to Eastern Asia and other ports, via the Canadian Pacific railway. Several other questions of importance are also included in his mission.

Steamer Ashore—Spanish Steamer Sunk.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The British steamship Iberian, from Boston, Nov. 10th, for Liverpool, is ashore in Dungeness bay and likely to prove a total wreck. Dungeness bay is an inlet on the southwest coast of Ireland, and county of Cork. It is four miles wide at its entrance and twelve miles long. Her cargo was valued at \$200,000. She was owned and insured in Liverpool and carried a crew of fifty men.

A later dispatch says that the Iberian has a hole in her bow and hopes are now entertained that she can be towed off.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Spanish steamer Guillermo is reported to have been sunk off New Brighton, below Brokenhead, by collision with the British steamer Roman.

The report of a collision between the steamers Guillermo and Roman is confirmed. The Guillermo did not sink, as at first reported, but was beached. The report of the vessels is dry at low tide. The stern and bows of the Roman were completely smashed. The Roman arrived in the Thames for New York to-day.

Denial of the Reported Ill Treatment of Riel's Body.

TORONTO, Nov. 20.—Nicholas Flood, a justice of the peace of Regina, and Pere Andre telegraphs jointly to the Globe as follows: "We visited the body of Louis David Riel and certify that there is not a word of truth in the statement that the body was disfigured, and that not a hair was improperly removed in the presence of the sheriff, chaplains, attending officers, and a number of Riel's friends. We saw the corpse and repeat there is not a word of truth in it, nor little foundation for the statement that he was ill treated.

The Case of McClean vs. the Illinois Central Compromised, Etc. Special to Commercial Herald.

JACKSON, Nov. 21.—In the Federal court to-day the two suits of A. McLean, administrator, and Mrs. John McLean vs. the Illinois Central railroad for ten thousand dollars damages, was compromised by the company agreeing to pay fifteen hundred dollars. The causes which originated the suit are briefly as follows: Last December near Byram, Miss., the brakeman of a freight train discovered John B. McLean, husband of the plaintiff, riding in an empty freight car. The train was running rapidly and he ordered McLean to jump off. He refused, stating that he had obtained permission of the engineer for a free ride. The brakeman thereupon pushed him off, and in the fall from the train he received injuries from which he afterwards died.

The attachment case of Hill Standish & Co., of Memphis, vs. Williams & Posey, of Yazoo City, was sustained, the judge ordering the jury to return a verdict for plaintiff without leaving the box.

From the Seat of War.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Dispatches from Slevinitza state that only a few shots were exchanged between the Servians and Bulgarians at the front yesterday. Prince Alexander intends to attack the Servian forces at Dragoman to-day, weather permitting. Both sides are constantly hurrying reinforcements to the front. The battle field is still strewn with unattended dying and dead soldiers. The medical and ambulance corps of both armies are wholly inadequate to meet present wants, and many of the wounded who are unable to assist themselves are left to perish where they fell.

RANGOON, Nov. 21.—The British expeditionary force has captured Magway town of Burmah on Irrawaddy river, thirty-five miles above Prone. Among the persons taken were three Italian officers serving in the Burmese army. Gen. Prendergast is now at Wemba. He states that fighting is expected at Saighin.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—Servia has ordered from French firms 20,000 knapsacks, 32,000 steel projectiles, and 16 batteries of cannon. All the Servian batteries have six guns.

SOFIA, Nov. 21.—Widdin has not been captured. The Servian troops in that district has never assumed the offensive. The Bulgarians have frequently attacked them in attempts to draw within range of the guns of the Bulgarians gunboats on the Danube, but there has been no important fighting in the middle district.

BELGRADE, Nov. 21.—Intense excitement prevails here owing to a report that Col. Topalovitch cut off the retreat of the Bulgarians from Silvitza, while Col. Bentzky, with the Shumail division, entered Sofia unopposed.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Advices from Tzaribrod state that Col. Bentzky and Topolovitch yesterday effected a junction of their forces and made a joint attack upon the Bulgarians at Silvitza. The latter were driven from their positions after a desperate fight. At 5 o'clock last evening the two armies were still engaged. An aide-de-camp of King Milan was wounded during the fight. Three other Servian officers were killed and six wounded. A dispatch from Belgrade, dated midnight, says it is believed that fighting is still going on by moonlight. The report of the capture of Sofia is untrue.

Surrendered to the Sheriff.

HILLSBORO, TEX., Nov. 21.—Thomas P. Varnel, a wealthy cattle man of Hill county, came in last night and surrendered to the sheriff and was taken to Waco for safe-keeping. Something over two years ago Varnel attended a party given at the residence of a man named Tand. In the middle of the night Varnel, it is alleged, enticed Tand's two daughters from the house and attempted to outrage one of them. The father hearing her cries went to her assistance, when he appeared, Varnel drew his revolver and shot the father dead. He then hastily mounted his horse and fled. For eight months he eluded his pursuers, but Sheriff Bell finally tracked him to a mining camp in New Mexico, where Varnel was keeping a saloon and brought him back and lodged him in the Hillsboro jail. About ten days ago Varnel with several others, broke jail and had since been at large. His surrendering last night was a surprise.

Refused to Take the Oath.

MR. CARROLL, ILLS., Nov. 21.—In the trial of Kerch and Millard, for conspiracy, in the circuit court, Miss Hattie Lines, assistant postmistress at Lanark, witness for prosecution refusing to take the oath or affirm, having conscientious scruples on account of being what is termed in a state of sanctification, was yesterday committed to the county jail to remain until such time as she would comply with the orders of the court. Judge Brown explained the nature of the requirement to Miss Lines, and told her if she never did worse than say she would tell the truth she would be in no danger of missing heaven. The young lady took the matter quite cool and seemed determined to defy the court, but after a short sojourn in a dungeon cell, she compromised the matter by taking the usual statutory affirmation less the pain and penalties of perjury.

A General Shut Down Will be the Result.

McKEESPORT, PA., Nov. 21.—A petition in circulation among the employees of the national tube works asking for restoration by next Wednesday of the twenty per cent reduction from their pay some time last winter or a strike will be precipitated. It is pretty certain that the request will be refused and a strike and almost a general shut down will probably be the result.

Will not Say Anything in Regard to Riel's Sanity.

OTTAWA, ONT., Nov. 20.—Dr. Valdek, of this city, who, with Dr. Lavelle, of Kingston, composed a committee appointed to inquire into the sanity of Riel, refused to say whether he considered Riel sane or insane. He states that no report of that has yet been made, but that Dr. Lavelle and himself will shortly meet to draft a report.

Miners Proposing to Boycott Hocking Valley Cars.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 20.—The strike of Ohio miners may cause trouble in the district. During the past few days a number of cars belonging to the Hocking Valley syndicate have been delivered to miners on the Pan Handle road, to be loaded. The miners say they are not willing to load them because of the trouble there, and a meeting will be held at each mine to consider the proposal to boycott Hocking Valley cars.

An Incendiary Fire.

OTTAWA, KAN., Nov. 20.—A fire late last night destroyed two stores, one occupied by Webster & Co., the other by Soper & Cottman and the Adams Express Company. The loss is \$15,000; insurance \$4,000. It is thought the Wm. B. Grimes Dry Goods Company, of Kansas City, are heavy losers, as they were interested in the Webster property, which has been under litigation. Some weeks ago the safe was opened, and everything points to incendiaryism.

Killed by Drinking Water From An Old Well.

READING, PA., Nov. 20.—An old well, which has been abandoned for many years, was opened recently, on the farm of Thomas Poole, in Pennsylvania township, Chester county, to furnish water for an engine. Miss Annie Poole, Frank Townsend, Ed. Mackay and others, drank the water and became terribly ill. Miss Poole and Townsend died yesterday after painful and lingering suffering. Mackay and others are slightly better. It is believed the water was impregnated with deadly mineral poison.

Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The president to-day appointed Richard P. Hammond, Jr., of California, to be surveyor-general of California, vice William H. Brown, resigned to take effect January 1st.

Condemns the Government.

TORONTO, Nov. 21.—At a meeting of trades and labor council here reports of the legislative committee was read. It condemns the dominion government for lavish expenditure in bringing emigrants to Canada, while there is not work enough for those already here. In some instances emigrants have been reshipped to England.

A Movement on Foot to Erect a Monument to Riel.

BISMARCK, Nov. 21.—A messenger from the northwest territory, reports a movement on foot to erect a monument to Riel by the French Canadians and half-breeds. Every young man in the northwest who boasts of one drop of Indian blood, will contribute and will be one of the most imposing ever erected.

Looking for a Site to Establish a Linen Thread Factory.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 21.—Representatives of the firm of Marshall & Co., extensive manufacturers of linen thread, in Leeds, Eng., have been in Newark several days looking for a site to establish a linen thread factory. He has decided to establish a factory near this city, and negotiations for the property is about completed.

The Billiard Tournament.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—The intimation made that the present billiard tournament was not bona fide and is nothing else than "hippodrome," professors here publish telegrams from leading cities of the union in which opinions are generally expressed that the games are not being contested on their merits but no evidence is offered to indicate such is the case.

Death of Miss Sallie Austin.

The Brandon Republican of November 19th says: "The sad news reached here last evening of the death of Miss Sallie Austin, who died at the residence of her brother, Dr. Austin, at Oak Ridge, in Warren county, on Tuesday last. Miss Sallie was a daughter of Leon Austin, deceased, and a graduate of Brandon Female College, of the class of 1879. After graduating she went to teaching, and was very successful until last spring, when her health gave way and she was compelled to stop. Since then she has been a great sufferer with that terrible disease, consumption, which finally terminated her pure life. She was intellectual, amiable, noble and pure in heart, and was greatly beloved by all who knew her."

Miss Austin taught school some time at Leota, in Washington county, where she was very popular. Her brother, Dr. Austin, is one of our most esteemed fifth district citizens and physicians.

It Does Pay.

An exchange says: At the close of the big Rev. Sam Jones and Rev. Sam. Small religious meeting in Birmingham, Mr. Jones took up a collection for Mr. Small, saying that it was the first collection taken up for the new preacher. The baskets when emptied showed about a peek of dollars and half dollars, and counted \$170, which was handed to Mr. Small. A committee from the Methodist church then handed Mr. Jones a bank check for one thousand dollars. The two had preached two weeks, at, as the figures show, \$100 per day. Yet they made no charge.

WON AT LAST.

(Helen Marion Reynolds.)
Some one came and rested there beside me,
Speaking words I never thought would come.
Such a loveless life; I longed to hide me,
Feasting lonely on my happiness.
But the voice I heard
Pleaded for a word,
Till I gave my whispered answer, Yes.
Yes; that little word so softly spoken
Changed all life for me, my own, my own
All the cold gray spell I saw unbroken
All the twilight days seemed past and gone.
And how warm and bright
In the ruddy light
Pleasant June days of the future shone.
So we wandered through the gate together,
Hand in hand upon our future way,
Leaving shade and cold behind forever,
Out to where the red sun's westerling ray
Gave a promise fair
Of such beauty rare
For the dawning of another day.

Yum Wells, Wells, Wop to Men.

(Timothy's Maxims.)
"Yum wells, wells, wop to men. Pot amen. Cheers to can. Yum wells, wells wop to men."
It is many years since I heard that cry, the cry being a pot and kettle tinker, a canner of chairs, and a mender of umbrellas. He was soldering a cooking utensil when, with the heedless audacity of beardless youth, I told him no one could understand what he meant by his cry. "Why don't you call umbrellas to mend, instead of shouting Yum wells, wells, wop to mend?" "Well, young fella, I won't introduce my pair of fives to your pair of peepers, 'cos you raw-cheekers don't know what is manners. My cry has done pretty so-soish for this here party. 'Cos why? It's a rouser for the whole potboiling of the people, and they all has a squint to see what it is, and any one what has anything in my ways brings it out. When you have growed to your jaw what is worth a half-penny shave, and if you take to a public line, just you get a cry what is a rouser, and I promise you, my young fluff, it will fetch the halfpence, though so be there is no more head nor tail in it than you can find in an oyster without spectacles."

Often since my chin has become dally shavable, I have been reminded that there is much sound sense in the advice of "Yum wells wells wop to men."

What is the use of a cry unless it is a rouser? And loudness alone will not do; for a customary noise, however loud, is not rousing since after a while the ears cease to notice it, and so some of us are undisturbed by the rushing, rumbling, shrieking of railway trains, or by the maddening din of street traffic or by cock crowing or by donkey braying, or by the piano thumping of little girls learning to murder music. The itinerant jobber, though bull voiced, would not have excited attention by crying, "Any umbrellas to mend?" but he was heeded when he belloyed the novel cry, "Yum wells wells, wop to men."

The Appearance of Re-Him.

(Eugene Field in Chicago News.)
The Hon. Billy Mason's summer residence has among other embellishments, a false chimney, which Mason tried to give an appearance of realism to by giving it a coat of red paint. Then he asked his wife what had become of those old bed-springs that had been voted "no good" the last time they moved.

"Out in the wood-shed," replied Mrs. Mason.

"Tell the boys to bring them up on the roof," said Mason, "for I want to put them to good use now."

The boys toiled and sweated away at the old bed-springs, and finally succeeded in getting them up on the roof, where Mason was proudly regarding the newly painted chimney.

"Now tear out all the springs," said Mason to the boys.

Mrs. Mason stood out in the back-yard watching the proceedings on the roof.

"Now, look here, William," she cried, "what on earth are you going to do with those bed-springs up there?"

"Going to use 'em for smoke," said Mason.

"For smoke?" shrieked Mrs. Mason, agast.

"Yes," said Mason, "I'm going to have 'em sticking out of this old false chimney kind of natural-like, and from the roof they'll look like real smoke, and folks will say: 'Them Masons must keep nice and warm—see what a red-hot fire they've got in that chimney!'"

A Pulpit Orator's Secret.

(Chicago Journal.)
Rev. Dr. George Jeffrey, of Glasgow, Scotland, has preached more than forty-six years to the same congregation. To one of his former parishioners, now a New York merchant, Dr. Jeffrey explained the secret of his being able to interest the same audience so long. "I read every new book that has a bearing upon my special work," he said, "and make extracts from it, and index them, so that at any moment I can find them when wanted. In this way I keep myself from moving in a rut. I work as hard as I used to at 20, and keep so far ahead with my sermons that there are always ten or fifteen unfinished ones lying in my drawer ready to receive the results of my latest readings. I call them 'sleeping sermons,' but it is they that sleep, and not the people who hear them."

Try the Experiment.

(Mac in (Ga.) Telegraph.)
A, who holds a large reed or pipe, blows a soap bubble, say five or six inches in diameter, B, who has a smaller pipe, and is smoking a cigar, blows a bubble one-third or half as large as A's, filling it with smoke. Before the bubbles are shaken off they are pressed together until slightly flattened at the point of contact. In a second or two the smoke from the smaller bubble enters the larger bubble and remains. The smaller bubble will disappear. There is no change in size of the surviving bubble. What drives the smoke into the larger bubble, how is the place through which it passes heated, and why does not the bubble increase in size?

Curing Sponges.

(Chicago Times.)
Sponges are very offensive in smell when taken from the water, and soon grow worse. This is cured by burying them in dry sand, and, when decomposition has ceased, exposing them in wire cages to the action of the tides.

The Pashas Losing Influence.

The khedive of Egypt says that a marked change has taken place in the relations between the pashas and fellahs of that country. The power of the former is broken, and their dominating influence is no longer felt as it formerly was.

Two cases of mercurial poisoning from the use of fulminating caps in shooting galleries have been reported.

There are only seventeen states with more people than New York city.

Sidney Averill; Society is one great school of dear experience.

WITH PAINTS AND PENCILS.

How Many Young Women Manage to Add to Their Natural Beauty.
(Baltimore Herald.)

A dealer in cosmetics was standing with a friend gazing admiringly at the crowds of pretty women as they drifted past. "Two-thirds of those gay and handsome creatures," he said, "with a shrug of his shoulders, turning to his friend, 'pencil their eye-brows. Some of them merely rub a charcoal match over the eye-brows, while others scorch a slate pencil in the gashlight and remove the carbon with one of their played-out tooth brushes. These are the tricks of good little school girls. The married ladies and the elder misses, who are fully fledged in the delicate and devious feminine wiles, use the regular pencils, such as I sell in my shop. They are composed of grease paints, and come in all shades, to suit every complexion and all sorts of hair."

"Now, I do not blame the women for pencilling their eye-brows," he continued, "as a more than usually handsome dame flouted by, 'but the mischief of it is they so often use the pencil with such ridiculous poor taste. You'll frequently see red-headed and golden-haired women with eye-brows as black as ink. That is a preposterous contrast. The eye-brows should be made to suit the complexion. The pink-skinned lady should not select a pencil more than four shades darker than her hair. If her hair has red or warm tints, the pencil should shade the same way. But if her skin is pale and cold, she can make her eye-brows as black as she pleases; no matter how white her hair may be. For black eye-brows are displayed with superb effect on middle-aged and elderly ladies, whose hair has lost its warm living tints. In such cases the black eye-brows give to the person a distinguished appearance. As for a brunette, the blacker her eye-brows the better she looks. You must know that naturally the eye-brows of nine out of every ten women are imperfect and really need dressing of some sort. And let me interject right here, that every woman should trim her eye-brows if they are at all bushy. And she need not be afraid to keep the hairs clipped in any mores there may be on her face. Some women are superstitious about this, but the superstition is founded upon the densest sort of ignorance."

"Grease paints are most in general demand for the lips—those rich, ripe, luscious, cherry lips that poets howl about and counter-jumpers go crazy over. Ah! They are too often made up out of the whole cloth, as the pantaloon-maker would say. Real juicy lips are produced by putting on the grease paints heavier in the middle than at the sides. Pouting-come-kiss-me sort of lips are made by red-dening the lower lip and putting it on thick in the middle portion. Chaste, pure, stand-off-and-keep-away lips are the result of spreading the paint with delicate impartiality both above and below, and as much at the corners as in the middle. The very prettiest lips are those which are painted over so faintly in the middle so as to give them merely the most exquisite suspicion of coquetry. A good strong, business kind of a mouth follows when the upper lip alone is generously painted."

Nevada's Water-Grabbers.

(Virginia City (Nev) Enterprise.)
Owing to the system of land piracy, Nevada has been regularly swindled in every real estate transaction in which her interests were concerned. The man who bought forty acres of land contiguous to a spring, river, or lake, had the actual possession and enjoyment of perhaps 10,000, or 20,000 acres adjacent thereto without the latter costing him a nickel. The reason is obvious. So long as the buyer holds a good title to the land bordering on a stream he is monarch of all he can see beyond and around that stream. The owner of forty acres upon which exists a spring thus has a free range, or pasture, of several square miles, and the state is out of pocket by the operation.

In illustration of this evil we can cite one case out of a thousand. In a certain township there are about 35,000 acres of land, but only two springs. At \$1.25 an acre this township ought to realize for the state the sum of \$43,750. But the land pirate knows that by buying up the land immediately surrounding the spring he practically becomes the owner of 25,000. He therefore buys the smallest subdivision which the law permits, that is, forty acres around each spring. For these two small tracts he pays \$100, and after giving \$20 on account, he is allowed twenty years in which to pay the balance. That for which he ought to pay \$43,750 he gets for \$100. In other words, the state has been selling these water-grabbers, mainly consisting of a rich and powerful syndicate of cattlemen, her selected lands at a rate less than 1 cent an acre.

Bargains in Deformities.

(New York Letter.)
The novel thing in medical practice is the recent receipt by thousands of physicians throughout the country of a circular from a dealer in human curiosities. The monogeries are supplied with beasts of the world over by a single German firm of whom middle men and managers buy anything in brute creation, from lions to lizards. But the exhibits of human deformity are found through items in the newspapers and personal negotiation.

The discovery of a monstrosity, and a contract for years of control at low wages, have often enabled a showman to live lazily for considerable periods. The management of a fat woman or a dwarf may not be an exalted kind of business, but many a man lives by it, and wears the checked suits and grandiose airs characteristic of the calling. Now, an owner of a number of side-shows seems to have planned to be a monopolist in this line. He says by confidential circular to physicians that he will pay liberally for immediate information of the birth of any physically peculiar child, so that he may get ahead of competitors in bargaining with the parents.

North Carolina's Oyster Territory.

(Chicago Herald.)
North Carolina has in her lower sounds, bays, rivers, creeks and estuaries more than 600,000 acres of oyster bottom, landlocked and protected from foreign depredations. In this 600,000 acres there is every variety of bottom adapted to oyster culture, differing in quality as much as high lands differ in their adaptation to different vegetables.

Their Various Careers.

Of seven young men who graduated from an eastern college a few years ago, four are teaching school, one is editing a newspaper, one has been elected to congress, and one is a curve pitcher in a professional base ball club.

Rock-Salt in America.

At Piffard, in the Genesee valley, in New York, a mine of rock-salt has been reached at a depth of 900 feet below the surface. This is said to be the first bed of rock-salt ever found in this country by mining.